

Huns Start New Offensive Against Russia; British Regain Bourlon Wood and Village

MRS. DE SAULLES SAVES STRENGTH TO MEET ORDEAL

Beautiful Chilean Begins
Her Tragic Narrative in
Mineola Court Today.

By H. S. RUSHMORE,
Staff Correspondent of the Inter-
national News Service.

Mineola, L. I., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Alicia Errazuriz de Saulles, the beautiful young Chilean whose fight for her life will commence when she takes the stand as the first witness for the defense here tomorrow morning, spent today in entire quiet, storing up strength.

She is expected to have need for all the strength and fortitude she can muster, for her direct examination is to consume the entire day. Through that she will be led with the utmost gentleness by her attorney, Henry A. Uterhart.

But her cross-examination, according to a statement made today by District Attorney Charles E. Weeks, will be a very different matter.

See Stern Duty.
"I have a sworn duty to perform," said he, "and I can not reconcile it with my conscience to display any leniency toward the defendant because of her sex, or her youth, or her frail physical condition as pictured by her counsel in his opening address."

"Mrs. de Saulles will be cross-examined upon all points of the case and neither fear nor favor will be shown."

From the grim determination with which the district attorney seemed to regard his duty, a grueling cross-examination of the defendant is incapable, her attorneys believe.

Concerned About Strain.
But she was worried not by what the district attorney may be able to learn from Mrs. de Saulles by means of even the most severe cross-examination, declared Mr. Uterhart tonight.

"Our concern is wholly for Mrs. de Saulles herself, but the strain prove too much and she breaks down on the stand."

"Mrs. de Saulles has nothing to conceal. She will tell the truth, both under my questioning and that of Dis-

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U-BOAT DEFEAT IS U. S. VICTORY

Six Destroyed in Week
Shows Effectiveness of
America's Aid in War.

The total of six submarines "accounted for" in one week has sent a wave of enthusiasm through naval circles here.

Lloyd George reported five sunk when he thrilled the house of commons last week. Yesterday the American navy added another to the toll. This is as many as the British merchant tonnage sunk by submarines in the week before.

It was hailed here yesterday more than as proof of the passing of the submarines from the menace into the nuisance stage. It is hailed as a victory of the war, in which America has played a stellar role.

Britain was slowly being starved, and more and more of her ships were being sunk every week when the United States entered the war. Since the first week that American destroyers rushed hastily overseas, reached the submarine zone the loss of merchant tonnage has steadily declined.

What was needed was more destroyers—a few more than England, with all her great naval building facilities, could furnish. The United States has that deciding force into the balance.

The safety of the seas will steadily increase from this point on, it was believed in official circles here. And the thing which is doing most to guarantee the safe transport of American troops and American supplies to Europe is the weapon which a certain group of naval officers, discouraged and frowned upon at the time America first entered the war, that weapon is the convoy.

It was held at that time that convoying merchantmen would not only require more naval vessels than could be spared, but would, in addition, only offer additional targets to submarines.

Only after long conferences abroad the United States acceded to the convoy, when Vice Admiral Sims, convinced of its effectiveness, had drummed intelligence by cable into certain minds here.

Announcement of the sinking of the submarines is believed to furnish a more liberal policy in publication of such news in the United States and England.

Now, however, that the U-boat is the run and the allied patrol nearly unimpaired, a complete reversal of policy is likely, as it would have no effect not only of throwing panic to the German naval ranks, but of encouraging and bracing the allied forces.

"BINGO BYNG" BATTERING HIS WAY ON TO CAMBRAI

Third Army Less Than Two and a Half
Miles From Base Vital to Whip-
ped Pawns of Autocracy.

MAN-TO-MAN COMBAT GOES ON

Great Guns Pounding Pivot of "Impregnable"
Hindenburg Line, As Foe Concen-
trates His Forces.

London, Nov. 25.—"Bingo Byng," as the Tommies call him now, is still smashing ahead.

Less than two and a half miles now separate his army from Cambrai.

This afternoon's departing sun, according to correspondents at the front, saw the British back in Bourlon Wood, back in Bourlon village, back on all the high ground positions that dominate the immediate approaches to the big German military depot.

HAD NO EASY SLEDDING.
It was no easy sledding. Five days and four nights the man-to-man combat has gone on now, and the end is not yet. Each position, particularly the wood and the village of the same name, changed hands half a dozen times.

But tonight the English-Scottish-Welsh combination seemed to have a stranglehold on all of them.

Pounding at Cambrai.
The big British guns have begun the bombardment of Cambrai itself. That town is a surging sea of Teuton reserves, coming to save the day, going to be defeated.

In the shell-raked, tank-swept, rags of the Hindenburg line, Germany is fighting to save the fruits of her one great offensive of the year on which she had staked all.

From every part of the Western front Hindenburg is drawing every available handful of reinforcements to restore the line that bore his name, the line that was to hold "until Russia and Italy are disposed of."

Poor's Flight Precarious.
While Hindenburg was in the act of "disposing of Italy," following his sudden smash on the Isonzo, "Bingo Byng" and his tanks came along and

outsurpassed the Hindenburg surprise, and now the Teutons are between this "devil" in the West and the unfinished Italian job in Venetia.

To draw reserves from the Pieve or to restore the line, already threatened by the ever-stiffening Italian resistance. It is a question of leaving the West front to take care of itself.

So from Verdun, from the Champagne, from the Alsace, and from Flanders, Hindenburg is drawing troops, and more troops, perilously thinning his fronts in those sectors.

Hun Gets No Rest.
That stupendous tank drive of Gen. Byng's last Wednesday, and its

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Curb on Pleasure Travel And Luxury Freight Urged

Eastern Railroads' Operating Committee to
Receive Important Suggestions at First
Meeting to Develop New Methods.

Two of the most important suggestions that will be made today by the committee which will operate Eastern railroads as a unit are:

A practical embargo on the transportation of luxuries.

A request to the public to reduce pleasure travel.

RAIL EXECUTIVES ASSEMBLE.
The operating committee, composed of operating vice presidents of the Eastern lines, will meet this morning at the office of the Railroad War Board.

Many of the executives arrived last night, and many schemes already are under discussion for the maximum utilization of all facilities for war business.

Judge Lovett, of the Priority Board, the only government agency through which direct and positive control can be exercised over shipments, denied that he had decided on an embargo against automobiles.

Order No. 2 Stands.
"The report that I am contemplating an order shutting off cars from the automobile industry is without foundation in fact," he said, "I said a week ago that I did not have in mind any transportation order treating any industry as non-essential, since Priority Order No. 2 went as far as it seemed to me wise to go in dealing with so-called non-essentials by transportation orders. That statement still stands."

It is believed the administration is reluctant to cut off the luxuries movement until the Christmas trade has been supplied. This may take another week or ten days. It is learned that many retail dealers in luxuries already are in financial straits, due to the curtailment of their business because of the war, and the administration does not wish to precipitate any wholesale crashes in the business world.

The railroads will insist, nevertheless, that if they are to move coal, sugar, wheat and steel, the four great staples now held up, they must be relieved of some of the burdens which they consider nonessential.

Affects Open Top Cars.
"Priority Order, No. 2," referred to by Judge Lovett, forbade the use of open freight cars to shippers of pleasure automobiles, musical instruments and certain building and furniture materials.

It is the position of the war industries board that no hard and fast list of essentials and nonessentials should be made up. The board believes the nonessentials will eliminate themselves as the war progresses. It has been deluged with letters from manufacturers asking for such a list, but none has been approved officially.

According to the purposes of the

U. S. NAVY HOST TO BRAZILIANS AND PRESIDENT

Admiral Caperton Toasts
Guests at Luncheon on
Warship as Allies.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 24 (delayed).—Patriotic enthusiasm and eloquence marked an elaborate luncheon given today aboard an American warship in honor of the President of Brazil, Senor Wenceslao Braz.

Toasts were drunk to the Brazilian republic and the United States, to President Bras and President Wilson.

Admiral Caperton, commander of the American squadron in the South Atlantic, was toastmaster.

Caperton Toasts Brazil.
Amid enthusiastic applause Admiral Caperton dwelt upon the friendship between the United States and Brazil. He said he and his colleagues deeply appreciated the honor and cordiality shown the American navy by the government and people of Brazil.

The two republics, he declared, were drawn together more closely than ever by the great war, the battle for a common cause, daily tightening the spiritual and material bonds uniting the two countries.

"I am sure," concluded the admiral, "words are unnecessary to augment the fraternal existing between the two governments and peoples. I wish to express, however, our deep appreciation of the honor and privilege of having so distinguished a guest in our midst, and of drinking in your waters to the health and the prosperity of the people and the President of Brazil."

Reply Is Cordial.
President Bras replied:

"The American navy is always welcome in Brazilian waters. Our traditional friendship is based upon our common democratic ideals and the defense of a common cause."

"Aboard one of your fighting ships, I consider myself upon territory of your great country, and so I drink to the health and prosperity of your nation, of your illustrious President, Woodrow Wilson, and to the navy of the United States."

RUSS PRINCESS
COMING TO U. S.

Tatiana Romanoff Wants to
Raise Funds for Relief
of Countrymen.

New York, Nov. 25.—Tatiana Nicolaevna Romanoff, second daughter of the former Czar of Russia, is on her way to the United States, according to a statement issued tonight by the News Bureau of the Russian postoffice in this city.

She had requested that a studio with two adjoining rooms be prepared for her stay in New York.

She intends to spend a year in the United States. Though her purpose in coming to this country is to work for the Russian Civilian Relief, an American organization, Tatiana Romanoff declares she would prefer to write short stories, give dance performances and talk to the women of America about the terrible conditions now prevailing in Russia.

Predicts Trotsky's Fall.
The statement says that Miss Romanoff is certain that by next spring Russia will have a stable government. It should be democratic in character, and preferably a United States of Russia. She is positive that the mob regime of Lenin and Trotsky and the wild Socialists will be overthrown.

Thrown Shortly. Her belief is that the extremists have only captured the opinion of Petrograd and not of the country at large.

Russian civilian relief, she will try to foster mutual understanding and friendly relations between the United States and the Russian democracy.

Efforts will be made to raise funds and solicit volunteers to aid in the alleviation of suffering among the Russian masses and begin a definite propaganda for the immediate establishment of the desired form of government in the land.

Miss Tatiana will appeal directly to the American people that they should not desert Russia now, in her hour of need, to the adventures and German tactics that infect the land. She will also ask for close co-operation with the Allies in prosecuting the war.

Princess Due Soon.
The arrival of the Russian princess will be heralded by Russians here as evidence of the Czar's republican tendencies. She is the youngest daughter of the late Czar, and her arrival is expected to be a great event.

Members of the Russian civilian relief have been aware of the former princess coming. Many of them are even under the impression that she reached New York incognito three weeks ago and is now in Canada.

Contrary to this, Ivan Norodny, of the news bureau of the Russian postoffice department, said tonight that Miss Romanoff was now on the Pacific Ocean, having sailed for San Francisco from Japan several weeks ago, accompanied by an English woman.

The Russian civilian relief includes in its membership Bishop James H. Darlington, Hudson Maxim, Charles R. Crane, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Edwin Markham and Daniel Frohman.

RESCIND ORDER FOR U. S. GUARD ON WATER FRONT

American Regulars Not Sent
to Patrol Docks at
New York.

New York, Nov. 25.—New York's waterfront did not go under martial law tonight, as ordered from Washington by the Department of Justice. After an extended conference at Governor Island between army heads it was announced "no definite action had been arrived at."

All information as to when the regular army would take charge of the waterfront under instructions to "shoot to kill" was refused.

The following statement was made public by headquarters at Governors Island:

Official Report.
"The situation has been thoroughly canvassed and the indications are that most of the piers are very well guarded, though military guards may be placed here and there where they are needed."

"No definite action has been taken to spread soldiers over the entire waterfront, and it is not the intention to do so at midnight." There was no comment in military circles regarding the failure to take the waterfront under command from Washington Saturday night.

It was pointed out that immediately outpouring of guards over a tremendous area of waterfront was not the lightest of tasks. In fact, the command from the Department of

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ALLIED COUNCIL MAY SIT HERE

Board Composed of Eco-
nomic Experts to Make
War Purchases.

The announcement by Col. House that an allied war council on economic problems will be formed independent of the military war council on which he will sit with Gen. Bliss, may mean that the economic council will sit in America.

This contingency has been foreseen here, both among American officials and the members of allied missions for some time. The declaration by Col. House that the economic council will be separate from the military council lead these men yesterday to believe that it would come here where the bulk of its business will have to be done.

It is recognized that the military council will have to be as close to the battle lines as possible. In the case of the economic council, according to belief here, will have to be close to its problems. Its problems were outlined yesterday as follows:

1. To receive from the military council the plans for the use of troops and memoranda of the munitions and supplies that will be needed.

2. To locate the munitions and supplies and get them to the spot where needed.

3. To arrange for paying the bills.

Conference Belongs Here.
All three phases of this work will concern America. While England, France and Italy are making most of their own arms and munitions they are making them out of steel and coal that comes from the United States. Practically the whole of the food supply for the fighting allies comes from here. The United States is now the banker of the combination against Germany.

It was suggested in the cables reporting Col. House's account of the economic council, that this body will sit in London. While it is admitted here that much direct work of value can be done in London, the position of New York or Washington would be even more advantageous.

It is believed that it is to this contingency that Lord Northcliffe referred when he warned London that the United States directive powers must be taken into consideration.

There is no disposition on the part of officials here to "hog" the line. It is hinted that the military judgment of the United States will be readily subordinated to the superior experience of the allies. But it is insisted that in the direction of economic affairs of which America is the heart and lungs and when the Shipping Board gets through, the legs, must be entered here.

PLANS TO DISMISS GERMAN TEACHERS

New York May Drop Study of Teu-
ton Language.

New York, Nov. 25.—A plan to dismiss fifty-two teachers of German in the elementary and intermediate schools and to drop the study of the German language in all except the high schools is under consideration by the board of education.

Some of the officials of the board contend that the expenditure of \$5,000 a year to teach German to pupils in the lower grades is "merely a contribution for the extension of German propaganda."

Almost all of the teachers of German were either born in Germany or are of German blood.

COSSACKS FIGHT SOVIET AS HUNS ATTACK SLAVS

Conflict Between Factions Apparently
Is on a Large Scale, with Military
Element Backing Kerensky.

VOTERS REJECT BOLSHEVIKI

Insisting Upon Peace Only with Constitu-
tional Regime, Berlin Demands With-
drawal of Muscovite Troops.

London, Nov. 25.—Germany has started a new offensive on the Russian front.

News of this development is coincident with the receipt here of Petrograd advices telling of fighting, apparently on a large scale, between Cossacks and Bolshevik forces.

COSSACKS BACKING KERENSKY.
The Cossacks are classified as supporters of the provisional government, headed by A. F. Kerensky, deposed as premier by the revolt which placed the Soviet in precarious control.

Russian elections have resulted in decisive defeats for the Bolsheviks, Petrograd reports.

Bolshevik Peace Rejected.
A Petrograd dispatch from the semi-official news agency says the majority of Petrograd have decided to reject the parliamentary representatives sent by order of the Maximalist commissaries, declaring that peace negotiations could only be conducted with the constitutional government of Russia.

One of the preliminary conditions for entering upon negotiations imposed by the Germans is the withdrawal of Russian troops for a distance of 100 kilometers (62 miles), while the Germans retain their present positions.

Kerensky Reported Safe.
Christiana, Nov. 25.—Dr. David Sack, confidential secretary to A. F. Kerensky, passed through Christiania yesterday on his way to England. He carries a message from Kerensky, who he declared is safe and preparing plans for future activities.

U. S. Likely to Act.
The American officials regard it as quite likely that the State De-

partment will be forced to make an early declaration of the attitude of the United States toward the Bolshevik element in Russia, should that party remain in power any length of time.

The declaration may come about from the repudiation of the Bolshevik government by the Russian Ambassador, M. Baklanoff, made known in his formal communication to the State Department Saturday.

It is fully certain that the Bolshevik leaders will not allow the incident to go unnoticed, and it was regarded as likely that they would cable the Ambassador his dismissal.

"Change of Administration."
The matter of naming a successor would be dependent upon recognition by this government, though the Bolsheviks might seek to take the view that the United States already had recognized the overthrow of the Czar and the rule of the people, and urge that the Bolsheviks' coming into power was only a change of administration, which called for no additional recognition.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER
Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.

London, Nov. 25.—There is every reason to expect political and military developments of the highest importance this week. Russia is the key to the whole situation, and all allied plans depend upon the results there.

MUST CHANGE STRATEGY.
If the Leninites remain in power—in other words, if a state of anarchy continues—entente strategy in 1918 must be changed materially. Russian affairs have a direct bearing on developments on the Italian front, and even the decisions to be reached at the inter-allied conference in Paris will be largely influenced by events in Petrograd.

Lenine Regime Impossible.
Whether any government could exist in Russia unless it declared for immediate peace is a matter of opinion, but it is certain the Leninist makeshift will receive the support of none of the allies.

The shipment of allied stores to Russia already has been stopped. The British foreign office has denounced Lenin's move for a general armistice, foreign diplomats in Petrograd have refused to recognize the government, and few Russian newspapers support Lenin.

Russian and enemy troops are fraternizing freely on the west and southwest fronts.

Petrograd is reported to be reuniting its usual calm. The central powers seem to be exceeding wary, wavering between following up the peace offer with an immediate advance to Russia and awaiting developments.

His Support Impalpable.
It is difficult to learn to what extent Lenin represents Russian opinion, but it is certain he hasn't a supporter in this country.

Before the disintegration and demoralization became complete, Russians here, hoped their countrymen would reassert themselves and save Russia from the condemnation of her allies.

The publication of the various treaties, seventeen in number, will not help the allied cause, but it will certainly affect profoundly the political situation. Ultimately it may lead to a more unified entente objective, but the immediate consequences are certain to be unhappy.

Secret diplomacy has had a knockout blow. Should a separate peace come, the quadruple alliance would have over a hundred divisions to use on other fronts, the Russian army would be completely impotent through inability to ob-

ITALIANS STEM TEUTON ATTACK ALONG BRENTA

Defenders Hurl Back Ger-
mans After Desperate
Fighting.

London, Nov. 25.—Italy's armies are still holding firm, both on the Piave and in the mountains. Not only that, but, according to latest word from the Venetian front, it is beginning to look as if yesterday's Berlin war office report picturing the Teutons on the defensive will not be the least indirect admission of this sort.

Slow but steadily during the ten-day battle between the Piave and Brenta rivers the offensive role has passed from the Teutons to the Italians. Despite the tremendous accumulation of men and guns, the former were unable to break through to the plain and realize their pet plan, that of encircling the Italian armies on the river.

At last accounts it was the Italians, not the Teutons, who were incessantly attacking, and in some sectors they even succeeded in denting the Austro-German lines. Thus, Monte Tomba and Monte Periccia, on which the Italian positions were extremely precarious three days ago, are now fully under control of the Latins.

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HIGHLY PRAISED, BUT FOR CENSOR

Commander "Blank" Lauds
Work of —th Since
Landing in France.

By HEYWOOD BROOKS,
Accredited to the American Expedi-
tionary Force.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. In France, Nov. 25.—Commander— issued the following message today:

"The commander wishes to congratulate the soldiers of the 1st American Division for their conduct and cheerful demeanor at the front, and particularly during the long, hard weeks of preliminary training in the cold and mud. He believes that there are few men in the world past where American soldiers have worked as hard and have endured as cheerfully so many discomforts and difficulties as have the men of the 1st American Division in France."

Great preparation is being made for Thanksgiving, and a large consignment of turkeys has arrived. The men are likely to fare much better than the officers, who do not draw their own food, and government and must scout for their own turkeys.

The American aviators of the first squad are showing themselves to be expert in stunts. I saw one do a loop-the-loop today. Just after a French flyer had told him it could not be done in a machine of that type.

The superior officer removed the American aviator when he landed after completing his second loop. "You should not have done that, you know," said the older officer. "Why did you do that?"

The youngster grinned. "I guess it was because the Frenchman told me that I couldn't," he said.

FIRE DESTROYS SOLDIERS' MAIL

Car Burns at Union Sta-
tion After Trip from
Philadelphia.

Mail addressed to soldiers in Southern mobilization camps, sent from Philadelphia Saturday night, was destroyed by fire in a car attached to a Baltimore and Ohio train at the Union Station yesterday before No. 6 Engine company could reach the burning pile.

The mail, which was not damaged by fire, was destroyed by chemical and water. Nearly all the mail in the car was destroyed. Pieces of letters picked up after the fire contained expressions of affection addressed by relatives to the boys in training camps.

The fire is thought to have been caused by matches packed in the mail shipment.

Pastor Recants On Anti-Hoover Appeal

Chicago, Nov. 25.—The reformation service in the Hoodler Grove German Evangelical Church at Hanover, near here, drew a large attendance today when Rev. Carl Voigt preached a patriotic sermon in which he retracted his warning against converting food.

The services, which were in the German language, had been ordered by government officials in Chicago, before whom the minister had been summoned last week to explain statements he had made from the pulpit.